

## PRairie ON FIRE.

Two Kansas Counties Being Swept by the Flames.

Most Serious Conflagration is in Kiowa.

VISIBLE AT PUEBLO.

Reflection Can Be Seen for Hundreds of Miles.

Residents of St. John Are Panicked Stricken.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 7.—There are probably two counties in Western Kansas covered by fire. About 9 o'clock last night a lurid light was seen in the sky, observable almost simultaneously at Pueblo, Col., and Wichita, 600 miles apart. It being impossible to see the reflection of the same fire at both points, the supposition is that there are two immense prairie fires in Kansas, a distance of about 150 miles apart.

The Eagle has reports from ten stations which indicate that the largest fire is in Kiowa county, and that it is of vast proportions. Haviland is the nearest station to the fire that can be reached, and the agent there says the nearest fringe of the blaze is probably fifteen miles away, but so powerful that a newspaper can be read, almost, by the light in the streets of his town.

At St. John, Stafford county, the people are panicking, as the fire is sweeping in their direction before a strong wind.

The probability is that the fire extends over an area of country equal to a county. Many of the farms have been abandoned for years and the fire is feeding on the rank grass, sunflowers and dead hedges.

St. John people think that the loss of property and of lives of man and beast will be appalling.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

Estimates of the Outputs of the Various States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The director of the mint has received approximate estimates of the gold and silver product of the United States for 1895, from the mint officers and other agents employed to collect these statistics.

The value of the gold and the number of fine ounces of silver produced by the several States and territories is estimated to be as follows:

Source.	Gold.	Silver.
Alaska.	1,500,000	1,000,000
Arizona.	4,000,000	1,000,000
California.	15,000,000	14,700,000
Colorado.	15,000,000	2,000,000
Idaho.	1,000,000	4,000,000
Montana.	4,000,000	3,000,000
Nevada.	1,000,000	2,000,000
New Mexico.	1,000,000	2,000,000
Oregon.	1,000,000	2,000,000
South Carolina.	1,000,000	2,000,000
South Dakota.	1,000,000	2,000,000
Texas.	1,000,000	2,000,000
Utah.	1,000,000	2,000,000
Washington.	1,000,000	2,000,000
All others.	25,000	200
Total.	\$22,611,000	\$1,000,000

The director of the mint is of the opinion that the estimate of the gold product of Oregon is \$600,000 too high; of Montana, \$50,000 too high; of South Dakota, \$400,000 too high; and that when the final figures are compiled, the production of gold by the mines of the United States in 1895 will be found to have been from \$45,000,000 to \$47,000,000, and the silver product about 45,000,000 fine ounces. The product last year was \$39,500,000 in gold and 49,500,000 fine ounces of silver.

## POPULAR RESPONSE SLOW.

The People Are Not Yet Clamorous for the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Up to the time of closing the department yesterday the treasury officials had received only a few telegrams concerning the new loan, and these were not of a character to indicate how the announcement had been received throughout the country. Although the President was constrained to make this a popular loan, as far as possible, by soliciting individual subscriptions, it is understood that neither he nor Mr. Carlisle place any reliance in its success, except through the aid of the syndicate.

## Outsiders Not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The senate committee on public lands has decided to report favorably all the nominations before it, except in cases where a non-resident has been sent to another state or territory. Two nominations of this kind are before the committee, one being William B. Anderson of Shelbyville, Ky., to be register of the land office at Enid, Ok. Another nomination in Oklahoma is opposed by Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, and was laid over until the next meeting.

## Oklahoma Statehood Convention.

PERRY, Ok., Jan. 7.—The biggest statehood convention that ever met in Oklahoma, will convene at Oklahoma City Wednesday. It seems now that the Democrats have captured the delegates, and that the convention will pass resolutions favoring single statehood only. There will be nearly 500 delegates present, and a hot fight between single and double statehood is anticipated.

## An Inheritance Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House yesterday was one by Mr. Tracey of Missouri, giving Congress power to levy a graduated inheritance tax on all inheritances and estates whose value exceeds \$100,000.

## Campes Criticized at Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The military authorities severely criticize Captain General Campos for his conduct of the campaign, but the government appears determined to maintain him in command of the forces in the island.

## VIEWS OF ROTHSCHILDS.

What They Think of the Latest United States Bond Issue.

New York, Jan. 7.—In response to the World's telegram for their views on the bond issue, the Rothschilds replied as follows:

"Last year when there was a financial crisis in the United States, we made an offer for a 3 per cent gold loan, and failing, Congress giving the treasury no power to enable such an issue to be made, we undertook with others to place a certain amount of 4 per cent coin bonds. As you now have done us the honor of asking our opinion, we must tell you very frankly that in our judgment the severe financial situation at present is chiefly caused by the political crisis, and as soon as the American and English governments have satisfactorily settled the questions at issue the financial strain will be considerably relaxed, if it does not altogether disappear. Until this boundary question is arranged we do not believe either the European public or capitalists will take any American loan for investment, if any, and we believe that although a certain number of people on this side of the Atlantic have signed their intention of taking a share in a syndicate to be formed in New York, they have only done so in the belief that at the present moment they would obtain terms which would enable them at once to resell the bonds in America. When the political horizon is quite clear and it is finally established in the minds of all men that the good feeling and understanding which exists in the hearts of the people of England and America is beyond doubt, and is acknowledged and ratified by the two governments, then will be the time and opportunity for America to apply to the British capitalists. We offer no suggestions how this is to be accomplished. It is for the governments to decide between themselves. All we can say is the good feeling exists among our people on our side, and you, sir, have proved by your patriotic efforts, that it exists on the other side of the Atlantic."

N. M. ROTHSCHILDS & SON.

## HALL FOR FREE SILVER.

The Missourians Does Not Believe in the Principle, but His District Does.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—When the Senate bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 comes to the House, as is now considered possible, Mr. Hall of the Second district of Missouri will vote for it. He said as much today. "I was nominated on a 16 to 1 platform," he said, "and while I am against the free coinage of silver and have taken the stump in my district against it, I know that the people want it, but my duty to them compels me to say that I shall vote for the silver bill. Then I shall go home and tell them it is wrong in principle. While I would not accept another nomination on a silver platform, I am sufficiently aware of my duty to my constituents to vote for the free silver bill when it comes from the Senate."

## Colonel Jones' Case on Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The trial of the case of Charles H. Jones against Joseph Pulitzer and the Pulitzer Publishing Company for the perpetration of the temporary injunction granted by Judge M. Wood, restraining the defendants from interfering with plaintiff's conduct of the Post-Dispatch, was begun today. The case involves issues important to corporations and upon its outcome depends the future policy of the only daily paper in the city in line with the free press of the Democratic party. Colonel Jones has been on the witness stand all forenoon.

## Kansas Will Not Get Royce.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 7.—Officers here from Goodland, Kan., with a requisition for Frank Royce for issuing spurious drafts on New York from the imaginary bank of Jamaica, Iowa, which were cashed by various banks, have made a hard fight to get their man, but the government has refused to grant the requisition, as Royce has just been convicted in Enid, Okla., for embezzlement in connection with the failure of his bank there, and sentenced to three years in the pen.

## A Shoe Company Quits the Penitentiary.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Jefferson Shoe company, which has been doing business in the penitentiary owned by C. M. Henderson of Chicago, will move all its machinery and plant this week to Dixon, Ill., where other shoe factories owned by Mr. Henderson are located. The factory has employed 200 prisoners for which the State has received fifty cents a day each.

## A Murderer Confesses.

GOLDEN CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—Great excitement prevails in South Greenfield over the confession of one of three men said to be responsible for the murder of S. L. Parcell, a druggist, who was killed last October. The alleged confession was made to an old farmer by the name of Morris. It implicates very strongly three men named French, Ragsdale and Farrington, respectively.

## Tennessee Delegates for Reed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Hon. A. M. Hughes returned from his home in Tennessee yesterday. He thinks Speaker Reed will have a large following in the Republican delegation from Tennessee to the St. Louis convention.

## Coleman Will Plead Insanity.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 7.—In the District court here J. R. Coleman, the defaulting cashier of the State bank of this city, pleaded not guilty to one charge of embezzlement and two charges of receiving money when the bank was insolvent. His defense will be insanity.

## The Tammany Ticket Wins.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The open primaries for the Aldermen ordered by the general committee of Tammany Hall, were held in all of the thirty-five districts in this city yesterday. A large vote was polled and no opposition was shown to the regular Tammany ticket.

## FIRE ON HAVANA.

Insurgents at the Gates of the Capital.

Hundreds of Suburban Families Abandon Their Homes.

SPANISH HAVE HOPE.

Campes' Men Claim Havana Cannot Be Taken.

Insurgents Destroy the Light House at Cabannas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A special to the Journal from Havana says: The insurgent armies are in sight of Havana, and the firing of muskets and cannon is plainly heard in the eastern suburbs. The trains that can be gotten into the city on the few railroads that have not yet been destroyed by the patriots are loaded with refugees from the surrounding cities and villages.

Hundreds of families in the suburbs and in the city have abandoned their homes and are crowding the quay, waiting with blanched and eager faces for steamers to take them from the island. All sorts of craft are utilized by the refugees, who offer their last pesos, so long as the owners are willing to keep them from the shore. The steamers which have cleared to-day are crowded to their utmost capacity with fleeing passengers.

The forces of Gomez and Maceo have practically surrounded Havana. The avenues of communication out of Havana have been cut off, and there is little authentic information as to the movements or intentions of the insurgent commanders. Enough is reported from points in the province of Pinar del Rio, however, to show that the insurgent columns have covered a wide territory in that province and are unceasingly destroying the sugar cane and damaging tobacco crops.

Loud discharges are being uttered by the authorities that they have any fear for the welfare of the city. It is pointed out that the city is well fortified, being protected by the strong Fortress Moro, and being garrisoned by the Cuban and Principe troops, Santa Clara, and Reina troops, with heavy artillery, and by 20,000 volunteers, with 40,000 more loyal citizens in the city willing to take up arms. With these forces at command the authorities express the opinion with great confidence that it would be impossible for the insurgents to capture the city unless they were provided with siege artillery. It is claimed only small bands of insurgents are engaged in the operations around Gomez, and that they are successful only in small towns.

At Cabannas, a seaport town of considerable importance on the northern coast, the insurgents have destroyed the lighthouse. The destruction of Guira Melena, an important village of 4,000 inhabitants, situated in a fertile district. The report from there said the insurgents plundered the church, the business houses, the stores and private residences and then destroyed them entirely. They are also said to have killed the mayor and a prominent merchant of the place. Similar tales come from other towns in the route of the insurgent march. Guara, a small village east of Guira Melena, and west of Guadalupe, was also burned. The zone included in the country about the villages of Quivican, Durand and San Felipe, in the southern part of the province of Havana, has been swept clean by the destructive torch of the insurgents, and the plantations of Salvador, Julia, San Augustin, Santa Teres, Mercedes, Mora and Miroso have been burned.

Incoming trains from the South are bringing in vast throngs of refugees, men, women and children, some of whom have been burned out of house and home. This large infusion of panic-stricken people into the city's population spreads a gloom and alarm, and the force and proximity of the insurrection becomes more real to the mind of Havana every hour.

## To Consider the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A caucus of Republicans yesterday will be held today at the request of the Republican members of the committee on finance, to consider the questions which have arisen in connection with the house tariff bill. The committee is undecided between reporting the bill without amendments and amending it so as to make sure of the support of certain Senators who have indicated a disposition to press very strongly for increases.

## Convict Murders a Convict.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—George Murray, a Jackson county man, serving a five year sentence in the penitentiary for burglary, died yesterday from cuts received by him some days ago at the hands of George Arnold, a St. Louis convict. They were at work in a shoe shop when the cutting occurred.

## Forty Horses and Mules Burned.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., Jan. 7.—At 2:45 yesterday morning fire was discovered in Beck & McChesney's livery stable, and was almost under control when a very little later. About forty head of mules and horses were burned.

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## SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

Speaking of Mr. Tompkins.

I had come out of the Fifth Avenue hotel and turned into Twenty-third street when a well dressed middle aged man overtook me and exclaimed:

"I beg your pardon, but how do you do, Mr. Tompkins; how do you do? I saw your sight of your face as you turned the corner and wasn't quite sure it was you. And how are things in Akron?"

"Moving along all right," I replied as I shook hands with him.

"How long have you been in town?" "Oh, a couple of days."

"Here on business, of course? You were always a busy man. How's my brother Dan? You know Dan, of course—president of the First National bank?"

"Certainly. Dan is all right and as hearty as a buck. He said I would be apt to run across you in New York."

"Hidid, eh?" queried the man, seeming to be quite surprised. "Are you going to remain long?"

"Three or four days."

"I shall be glad to show you around a little. I don't think you exactly remember me, do you?"

"No, not exactly."

"I saw you in Akron often for three or four years, and I made many purchases at your store. I think we were introduced by my brother Dan."

"No doubt. Your brother Dan is a keen, sharp fellow, isn't he?"

"Yes, pretty sharp," he replied in a noncommittal way and looked at me very sharply.

Yes, he's a sharp one. The day I left Akron I met him on the street, and he said to me, 'Tompkins, if you meet my brother Bunko down in New York, tickle his chin for me.'

"He said Bunko, did he?" queried the stranger as he began to draw off.

"That's what he said, sir. How is business in your line?"

"You think yourself a cute one, don't you?" he sneered as he looked me over.

"Well, Tompkins of Akron is no spring chicken. Do you make mistakes of this sort often?"

"None of your business."

"No, of course not, but I just thought I'd inquire, you know. I'll tell your brother Dan I met you, but that you were off your feed. Good day, Bunko."

I went back to the hotel and found, sure enough, that Tompkins of Akron was registered there. The Bunko man had gotten the two of us mixed.

## He'll Top the Crowd.

He entered the car on which I was seated on the Sixth avenue elevated, and after a bit he leaned over and whispered in my ear:

"I'll be hanged if they haven't done it!"

"Done what?" I asked.

"Got my watch!"

"Who?"

"Dunno. Some fellow picked it out of my pocket!"

"Well, that's too bad. You ought to have been more careful. Are you a stranger in the city?"

"Yes, perfect stranger. Got here only two hours ago. Say, it's immense, ain't it?"

"I don't exactly understand."

"Don't you? Well, I do."

"Do you know what'll happen when I get back home?"

"The folks will laugh at you for losing your watch."

"Will they? Not as I know of. You jest let me get down alongside the stove in White's grocery and tell the crowd that some fellow down here in New York picked that watch off me and I never felt a touch, and I'll be the biggest man in town for the next two weeks!"

"And if you lost your wallet you'd be a bigger man yet?"

"You bet I would! Here she is, stickin' right onto my pocket, and there's \$9 in her, and if somebody'll sneak her out and not let me feel 'em I kin go home and knock the socks off'n the fellow who was clubbed by a policeman and run over by a cable car down here!"

## Caused by a Boy.

The other afternoon a boy of 10 years of age who was crossing Broadway at Murray street fell down and hit his head on the cobblestones. The result was a trifling scalp wound, but the boy burst into tears and sat down on the curbstone. Inside of 60 seconds a crowd of 100 persons had gathered. In another 60 the crowd blocked the street.

"What is it?" yelled one.

"Who's been run over now?"

"Has a cable been sent in for the ambulance?"

"That's the third map killed right here."

For five minutes the crowd held the fort. The cable cars had to run slow, the mail wagons and trucks came to a dead stop, and City Hall park was black with people streaming across it to find out what had occurred. I saw a dozen men have their hats knocked off or their heads punched while trying to crowd to the front, and I followed four policemen into the mass, expecting to see nothing less than the mangled remains of three or four persons. When we reached the boy, one of the officers demanded:

"Here, what's the matter with you?"

"Got hurt," blubbered the lad.

"How? Where?"

"Fell down and hurt my head."

"Is that all? Get along with you! Come, now, gentlemen, scatter. Away you go! Nothing but a boy got a tunk on the cocoonet."

"Oh! Ah! Um!" exclaimed the crowd, and the next minute Broadway had resumed its normal condition.—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

Sold Again.

Mr. Keep Cash—Did you write that man who advertises to show people how to make desserts without milk and have them richer?

Mrs. Cash—Yes, and sent him the dollar.

"What did he reply?"

"Use cream,"—West Medford Windmill.

## FOR FREE SILVER.

Senate Finance Committee's Substitute for Bond Bill.

Provides for the Coinage of the Treasury Seigniorage.

THE MEASURE IN FULL.

Retirement of Bank Notes Under \$10 a Feature.

Substitute Adopted by a Vote of Eight to Five.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The senate finance committee has decided to report as a substitute for the house bond bill the measure agreed upon by the silver majority. The substitute provides for the free coinage of silver, for the coining of the seigniorage in the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in either gold or silver. The bill will be reported to the senate to-day.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coining of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 1 1/8 grains troy, of a standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms, and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coining and legal tender quality of gold, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

Section 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of Section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 1, 1890, entitled, 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the government, to-wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars, so coined, shall be used in payment of the current expenses of the government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it were already coined and in the treasury.

Section 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued for a denomination less than \$10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of \$10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead, under the sanction of the comptroller of the currency.

Section 4. That the secretary of the treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and also treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars, or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the government, and said notes, commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878.

The substitute was adopted without discussion, the vote being 8 to 3. Senator Walcott was absent but his vote was counted with the bill. The yeas were Voorhees, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Vest, White, Walthall, Democrats; Jones of Nevada, Populist and Walcott, Republican. The nays: McMillan, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Platt.

The Democrats indicated their willingness, after the bond bill was disposed of, to take up the tariff bill, but the Republicans asked for further delay in order to submit the tariff to the Republican caucus.

## AT JOHANNESBURG.

The Whole of the National Reform Committee Thrown Into Prison.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 7.—President Kruger has stopped the food supplies into Johannesburg. The whole of the national reform committee has been arrested. Nobody is allowed to enter the Transvaal territory without a passport from Kruger.

It is stated that Dr. Leyds, the secretary of state for the Transvaal, with a secret fund at his disposal, has floated a German colonization company to introduce 5,000 German military settlers into the Transvaal.

## Teacher Uses a Knife.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 7.—Professor J. L. Green, principal of the Broadway school, and Deputy Constable R. W. Barnett had a personal encounter in the school building yesterday forenoon, in which a knife and a revolver played a prominent part. The constable was wounded in the abdomen by a knife which the professor used, and the officer was compelled to draw his gun and threaten to use it in order to save his life. The trouble grew out of Principal Green suspending Barnett's son for alleged cigarette smoking. Professor Green was arrested, and gave bonds to answer for assault.

## Breach of Promise Suit.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 7.—Miss Maud Chase, of Sevier, Kan., has filed a sensational breach of promise suit here against Fred Davis, a wealthy young man of this city. She claims that he promised to marry her eight months ago and places her damages at \$1,000. Miss Chase has refused to compromise the suit.

## Bolla's Shortage Is \$115,000.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—The report of the experts shows that the entire defalcation of ex-City Treasurer Henry Bolla amounts to more than \$115,000.

## NEW WOMAN'S OFFER.

Kate Polby was in her boudoir, and with her was Lizzie Adams, a friend and confidant. The girls had talked drives, operas and other occasions of amusement and entertainment until the conversation began to flag, when Lizzie chanced to call to mind a piece of news which she thought might interest her companion.

"By the way, Kate, have you heard that Frank Ormsby is about to leave us?"

Kate was startled from a thoughtful mood, and a slight catch was perceptible in her breathing.

"No, I should say not," she said.

"Yes, but it does seem so odd to call him doctor," resumed Lizzie, smiling, "an old schoolmate and playfellow. It's a pity he couldn't have more encouragement here."

"And Frank—Dr. Ormsby—Dr. Ormsby—will leave us?"

"Yes. He is going out west. He says he will seek some resting place where he can grow up with it."

"And I suppose he is quite happy in the prospect of the change?"

"No, I don't think so. On the contrary, he appears to me to be rather downhearted. I think he finds it hard to sever his connections with the old place."

Kate was an heiress, and she was good and beautiful. Kate's own mother died when Kate was only 5 years old, and after that the child was taken in charge by a sister of Captain Polby who chanced to be a woman of sound sense and judgment.

In time Captain Polby married again. But he lived not long to bless his second wife. When he knew that he was dying, he sent for his attorney and dictated his will. He left everything to his daughter, simply providing that his wife should receive \$1,000 a year during her life.

And so at the age of 18 Kate was left the mistress of a large fortune and the mistress of herself as well, though she deferred to her stepmother. Mrs. Peter Polby was very young when she learned the nature of the will, but she did not openly rave. She resolved that she would mold and fashion Kate after her own will.

And then Mrs. Peter had another plan in view. She had a nephew. If she could bring about a union between this nephew and Kate, she would be mistress of the situation. And to this end she worked.

Kate, however, was not so easily won by her stepmother's plans.

A society had been organized in Beach Haven for the promotion of woman's rights. Of this society Miss Lipwell was president, and Mrs. Peter